

§ 101-45.1003-1

used hypo solution or scrap film until a processible quantity is obtained are two alternatives. If an activity generates small quantities of hypo solution and tests show that there is a minimal amount of silver per gallon of solution, arrangements should be made, to the extent feasible, with another activity in the area which is using a recovery unit to receive and process the hypo solution. When the actual amount of silver recovered is substantially less than the estimated amount potentially recoverable, agencies should fully document the reason for the substantial difference.

(b) When recovery by an agency is not economically feasible and consolidation with other activities is not practical, the regional GSA Federal Supply Service Bureau serving the area or the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) (in accordance with § 101-45.1004) should be contacted for assistance. If it is determined that silver recovery cannot be accomplished economically by Government-owned equipment or by a commercial recovery contractor, the hypo solution, scrap film, or other silver bearing materials should be disposed of in accordance with part 101-45 in an environmentally acceptable manner.

§ 101-45.1003-1 Guidelines for the recovery of silver from used hypo solution and scrap film.

The basic factors that determine the potential quantity of recoverable silver are: The amount of used hypo solution or scrap film generated; the amount and type of film processed; and the physical layout and available recovery equipment of the photographic facility. Since these factors may vary for each facility, a single method of recovery cannot be prescribed.

§ 101-45.1003-2 Recovery of silver from used hypo solution.

Used hypo solution should be processed to recover the maximum amount of silver from the solution, consistent with overall economic feasibility and environmental considerations. Recovery can be effected either by Government-owned equipment or through use of commercial recovery contracts. Various types and sizes of equipment using metallic replacement or electrolytic

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methods of recovery are available which permit economic silver recovery from both large and small quantities of used hypo solution.

§ 101-45.1003-3 Recovery of silver from scrap film.

Scrap film, the silver content of which varies according to the type of film and the degree of exposure, is a major source of recovered silver. One method of recovering silver from scrap film is by burning the film in specially designed and approved incinerators. The burning reduces the film to high content silver bearing ash which can be economically processed to produce fine silver. Recovery onsite by controlled burning should only be accomplished at those activities or installations where approved facilities exist and the local code on burning permits it. A common alternative method of recovery is through periodic disposal of accumulated scrap film by sale in accordance with part 101-45.

§ 101-45.1004 Recovery and use of precious metals through the DOD Precious Metals Recovery Program.

Civil agencies may use the DOD Precious Metals Recovery Program as prescribed in § 101-45.1004.

§ 101-45.1004-1 Civil agency participation in the DOD Precious Metals Recovery Program.

(a) Civil agencies wishing to participate in the DOD precious metals recovery system should contact the Manager, DOD Precious Metals Recovery Program, Attention: DLA-MMLC, Fort Belvoir, VA 22060, for further information regarding the following plans:

(1) *Plan I.* An appraisal or survey of the agency's precious metals recovery potential and a recommendation as to appropriate recovery techniques and equipment;

(2) *Plan II.* DLA acceptance of photographic wastes, excess, and other precious metals bearing materials at Defense Reutilization and Marketing Offices (DRMO's) or other disposition sites;

(3) *Plan III.* Disposition and shipping instructions for recovered precious metals bearing materials not authorized for acceptance at local DRMO's;